Statistics, foreign and domestic; to which succeeds a body of short papers, on Hedging with the white Cherokee rose; Rum on the sugar estates; Ricc-cultivation in East-India; Texas Sugar; South Carolina Sugar; Comparative Industry of Rhode Island and South Carolina; Value of the Cotton Manufacture; Properties of Sugar, as food and physic; Comparative profits of Slave-labor in Louisiana and Virginia; Resources of Georgia for manufactures; Cotton and Iron production in South Carolina; Manufactures in Georgia and Tennessee. These are followed by the monthly Statistical Survey of the progress of population and the monthly Commercial Summany, which the Tennessee. These are followed by the monthly Statistical Survey of the progress of population and the monthly Commercial Summary, which the Review always gives. A short series of Miscellanies and of notices of New Publications on commercial or agricultural subjects closes the number.

The History of Land Titles (article 1) is an abstract of the fraudulent land-claims in our territories got from France and Spain. It is, apparently, abridged from that part of the collection of "State Papers" which regards the public lands. The annexation of Texas is about to afford a very copious supplement to these very intricate questions of right. The article on Cousin's Philosophy is continued through all the three numbers of the Review before supplement to these very intricate questions of right. The article on Cousin's Philosophy is continued through all the three numbers of the Review before us. It seems to us, on a slight view, rather psychological than historical, and too much imbued with the recent mysticism of the Hunt and Cousin schools to be very instructive. We venture to say that he who expects to obtain any real view of the philosophy of Institutions without having thoroughly stu-died, hist of all, the principles of society as developed in the minute annals of all nations, will miss his mark just as the young ladies do, in fashionable boarding schools, who are set to learning rhetoric before yet they have read one poet or orator, and while they are yet ignorant of the most necessary elements of language. We have not time, however, for more detailed notices; and must content ourselves with extracting, as a very useful one, the

doctrine: its antiquity, however, is no disparagement of its truth. For its illustration we shall go no further than the history of our own country. And, fortunately for our purpose, the last census of the Government furnishes data upon which there can be no dispute.

the consumption of this delectable weed has nevertheless spread into all parts of the world; nor is there any, where the faste lieve the half that is written to stigmatize our habits, on this point, by travellers, male and female, who come Trollopping over our country, to seek what blemishes they may descry-and, alas! let us confess a-ide, descrying but too many. To

it be if Church and State would form alliance only on such

Medicis, as a plant of extraordinary virtues from the New World. The Ambassador's name was Nicot, hence the botanical appellation Nicotiani applied to this genus of plants. The introduction of the custom of smoking it in England has been ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh.

"We are told that some tribes of the aboriginal inhabitants.

The mass of readers are among that class, both from inclina-tion and from necessity, whose studies are for "delight." The find that different nations address themselves to different senses as the medium for obtaining divine conciliation. While the

mus. In Latin, it is cumine sector, a cutter of the mean herb cummin. If the Greek spelling be meant, that would be cymini. There was a Mount Ciminus, through which Haranham a Mount Ciminus and Moun minus, through which Hercules made a cut: but that was a vast labor, somewhat of the sort to which Dr. Lieber's inadequate poem would incite us.

ESSAY WRITING AND THE PRESS. Quiequid precipies; esto brevis : ab eito dicta Precipiant dociles, tencantque fideles.—Hon.

It is surprising how many books there are in the literature of every country which are absolutely worthless, and how much unnecessary repetition and amplification there is in the best books in every language. Could the ideas worth preservation in the literature of any particular people be separated from the unprofitable and useless weight of words in which they are generally clothed, it would astonish any one to see they are generally clothed, it would astonish any one to see into what a small compass these ideas could be compressed.

"Like some other narcotic poisons, however, tobacco has made its way against the denunciations of all its enemies, and becomes more dear and indispensable to those who use it in the ratio of its injury to their constitutions.

"Tobacco is a native of this country, and was first imported into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century by "grnandez de Toledo, who sent it into Spain and Portugal.

The Ambassador of Francis II, at the court of Lisbon, carried it into France in 1560, when it was presented to Catharine de Medicia are a place of the state of the season of the country large to be swallowed, or to lounge with upon a sofa, but requires to be laid in state upon your desk and carefully chewed and digested. Reading is with us a recreation and not a labor after learning, and the majority of mankind agree with us upon this point. Lord Bacon observes in one of his essays that "studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability." selves with extracting, as a very useful one, the subjoined article. It is apparently selected from the Carolinian, of Columbia:

Manufactures for the South—Reode Island and Island South Carolinian for obtaining divine conciliation. While the pious Christian seeks propitiation by vocal or instrumental music, or a concert of both, the poor untutored savage implores favor and happiness through the incense of aromatic gums and the odor of sweet-scented tobacco.

"It is remarkable, says a learned author, that in the days of its first general introduction into Europe no man spoke about it with coolers or indifference, but every one warmly espoused its censure or its praise. Camdem, in his Life of Queen Elizabeth, says that "men used tobacco every where, some for wantonness and some for health's sake, and that with insatia-sociated in their minds with his name, but they gather their ideas of Bacon, and its business caums used in the different across as the medium for obtaining divine conciliation. While the pious Christian seeks propitiation by vocal or instrumental made enjoy, not to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, or when permitted to escape into the world of books it is to read to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, or when permitted to escape into the world of books it is to read to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, or when permitted to escape into the world of books it is to read to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, or when permitted to escape into the world of books it is to read to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, or when permitted to escape into the world of books as for each pious characteristics. The head of the medium for obtaining divine conciliation. While the pious Christian seeks propintent end of the medium for obtaining divine conciliation. While the pious Christian seeks propition by ocal or instrumental made enjoy, not to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, and enjoy, not to dispute or criticise, to pass a pleasant hour, o of Bacon and his philosophy from reviews and biographies, like that of Basil Montague, and not from a perusal of his works themselves, as we form our opinions of foreign countries from the reports of travellers who have visited them. They content

pose, the last census of the Government furnishes data upon which there can be no dispute.

If we divide the population of Rhode Island (138,830) and that of South Carolina (549,398) into their respective annual incomes, viz. into \$13,001,223 for Rhode Island, and into \$27,173,536 for South Carolina, it will be perceived that habitants, \$100, while South Carolina divides only \$45. If you take out the black population in both States, and make the division only among the whites, Rhode Island and into \$110, while South Carolina will divide \$101. These are startling facts. Why are they so? It will perhaps be said, it is either because the people of Rhode Island are more industrious than our people, or are engaged in more profitable labor; or from both causes combined.

The first of these we are unwilling to grant. Naturally, we believe there are no people more willing to work than ours, the conditions that the seal unofitable result to their labor. The The state of the s

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS—PERIODICALS.

"Da Bow's Commercial Review of the South and Worts a monthly parmin of Trudy, Commerce, Commercial Polity, Agricultury, Manacheurs, the summer of the state a April, 1865."

If, after the very favorable opinion which we have exceed the usual shorter papers; more exceed on the journal and the useful only of miner more instant and urgent—care-loads of corners as to the morthly notice of the kingling weed, taken from our the fault or rather fact has been involuntary; the press of matter more instant and urgent—care-loads of Congressional history, horse-loads of speeches and documents, ext-cloads of Mexican despatches, as in the control of the planting States, one of the planting States, one shall discharge a double obligation to make the superfluition of the mental position of the position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the superfluition of the mental position of the production of the mental position of the production of the mental position of the production of the mental position of the mental p

CORNER-STONE OF THE NATIONAL WASHING-

favor the ratification of the treaty as it stands. The clergy of the city, fearing the inability of Peña y Peña to raise the forced loan of \$150,000 to \$200,000 in Queretaro, for the purpose of assembling Congress, held meetings in the Cathedral to day and yesterday, over which the Bishop presided, the drawn of the purpose of discussing the propriety of expediency of the propriety of expediency of the purpose of discussing the propriety of expediency of the purpose of discussing the propriety of expediency of the propriety of expediency of the propriety of expediency of the purpose of discussing the propriety of expediency of the propriety of expediency of the city, fearing the inability of Peña y Peña to raise two classes of Ministers to classes of Ministers the commencement of the sixteenth century there were but two classes of Ministers ment of a deputy collector for said pert.

Be it crueted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ship Island, in the collection district of Pearl river, a port of delivery, and to authorize the appointment of a deputy collector for said pert.

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Be it crueted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ministers to reside permanently near the States of Ministers to reside permanently near the collection district of Pearl river, a port of delivery, and to authorize the appointment of a deputy collector for said pert.

Be it crueted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of Ministers to reside permanently near the collection district of Pearl river, and the collection of the collection district of the United States of Mi

tions as related to each other, and encourages among them an intercourse which tends to break down the barriers which seintercourse which tends to break down the barriers which se-parate them, and to unite them into one great commonwealth. This intercourse is of the highest importance—it diffuses throughout communities widely separated by geographical distances, and differing in laws, interests, and pursuits, a know-ledge of each other, and brings them under the restraining influence of a universal public law. Embassics were estab-lished in early times between independent States, and the pro-gress of civilization has multiplied them to such a degree that they are regarded as an indispensable part of the modern po-litical system.

Ambassadors are the ministers of peace—one of their most important functions is to prevent or remove the causes of war. Residing within a foreign State, having access to the Government, and being fully informed of the progress of public affairs at home, they are able to render essential service in preserving a good understanding between the respective Powers. It is the duty of an ambassador to watch over the interests and guard the honor of his nation; to negotiate treaties, or see that they are observed; to keep his Government informed of the condition of public affairs in the State where he resides; to spread a knowledge of the character and resources of his own country; to do whatever he may to add to its prosperity and glory; and to grant such protection and assistance to his countrymen, in their travels or pursuita, as they may require. The constitution of the United States makes provision for the appointment and reception of ambassadors, and other public ministers; and it has been the policy of our Government to extend our diplomatic intercourse with the several independent.

to extend our diplomatic intercourse with the several indepen-dent Powers of the globe. The policy is a wise one. This part of our political system is maintained at comparatively

CORNER-STONE OF THE NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Building Committee of the National Washington Moment are happy to announce that the execution for the Soundation of the National Washington Moment are happy to announce that the execution for the Soundation of the Monument base on completely, and the many will be very soon commenced.

The corner-stone, white marble block of six or eight tons, will be at the railroad depoit in a few days, when it is intended at the place it upon a large stone-wagon, and it is expected to be conveyed to the sixe of the Monument by our fellow-cities, will be at the railroad depoit in a few days, when it is intended at the place it upon a large stone-wagon, and it is expected to be conveyed to the sixe of the Monument by our fellow-cities, will be given to the public at the place it upon a large stone-wagon, and it is expected to be conveyed to the sixe of the Monument by our fellow-cities, will be a strength of the Monument by our fellow-cities, and the state of the state of the Monument by our fellow-cities, and the state of the state of the Business of the State of Illinois shall hereafter be held at the city of forcing many with the well seen, costs but about the state of the Business of the State of Illinois shall hereafter be held at the city of forcing many the well seen.

The corner-stone, white marble block of six or eight tone, will be given to the public at the place of upon a large stone-wagon, and it is expected to the conveyed to the six of the Monument to provide the state of the Monument to the public and the state of the State of Monument to the public and the state of the State of Monument to the public and the state of the State of Monument to the public and the state of the State of Monument to the state of the State of Monument to the State of Monument to the State of the

credited to the Sovereign, and that of Charges of Acceptable to the Minister of Poreign Affairs.

At the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, where the five Powers assembled in 1818, it was found necessary to recognise an in

ed with the church, at the head of which stands the Pope, and it cannot be unimportant to open an intercourse with a Government over which he exerts the authority of a prince. A Minister residing at Rome would be well employed in diffusing a knowledge of our free institutions, and encouraging our commerce with the Papal States.

The committee recommend that the President be authorized to send a Minister to those States, that we may express our interest in the progress of those reforms which have been commenced since the accession of the present Pontiff, and which have awakened so much hope throughout the world.

The committee also concur in the opinion of the President, as expressed in his late message, that the most amicable relations should be cultivated with the several independent States upon this continent, and recommend that appropriations be

upon this continent, and recommend that appropriations be made for opening diplomatic relations with the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and Ecuador. Related as we are to the Governments of this hemisphere, it is our duty to spread and encourage among them, by a free and friendly intercourse; the great principles of constitutional liberty.

The committee respectfully report a bill for carrying out their views.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Public-No. 26.]

AN ACT authorizing a term of the United States Circuit and
District Courts at Chicago, Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
a term of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the State of Illinois shall hereafter be held at the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July in each year. ROBT. C. WINTHROP,

advancing the sum required by Peña, and to day they resolved upon loaning the money from the funds of the church. I understand the whole sum will be sent to Queretaro to morrow. These facts, to my mind, settle the question as to whether the treaty will be ra-ified or not, in the affirmative." Corr. Picayune.

Queretaro, Point and possible of the Deputies are wanting for a quorum. Queretaro, politically speaking, presents a most animated aspect, and nothing is talked of but peace. In every quarter there are warm discussions upon this grand question. The most vehement party for war is, without doubt, the army, but it has fallen so low in public estimated up a pronunciamiento, as it was publicly rumored here within the last few days they would."—Corr. Picayune.

The Hon. Messrs. Sevier and Clipton have been in-